



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### BARBADOS.

*Quarantine information concerning Saint Lucia—Yellow fever at other places.*

BARBADOS, *January 18, 1902.*

SIR: On the evening of the 10th instant, I received the following telegram from the quarantine board of Saint Lucia. "Yellow fever entirely disappeared amongst the troops, last case very mild reported officially has recovered to-day; general health of the island has been and is excellent. Clean bills of health are being issued. When do you propose raising the quarantine?" To which I replied, "Quarantine board will recommend that quarantine be raised on the 25th instant, if no fresh case." Fourteen clear days after the last death or convalescence is the earliest period at which quarantine can be taken off here. No further information has since been received by my board from Saint Lucia.

On the 9th instant I received the following telegram from the British consul at Paramaribo (Surinam), "2 cases suspected yellow fever here;" and by the mail to-day the consul wrote that there had been 3 cases, all of which had died, 2 on the 10th and the other on the 11th, and that there had not been any fresh case since, and the authorities were taking every necessary precaution. All the cases were Hollanders, who had been in the colony only a short time, but there had not been any case amongst the troops. It was thought that the fever had been brought from Curaçoa. We have no direct communication here with Surinam, only by way of Demerara, which has put on quarantine against Surinam. We shall await further developments.

The British consul at Para wrote to me on the 7th instant that from January to October 31 last, there had been reported 185 cases and 56 deaths at Para from yellow fever, 7 of the deaths being in October. In November there were 6 deaths from yellow fever, and 14 cases and 1 death from smallpox; and in December, 11 deaths from yellow fever, and 11 cases and 1 death from smallpox. All the smallpox cases were reported as having been in the isolation hospital, and the consul did not say whether there were other cases outside of the hospital, but he mentioned that no record is kept of cases of yellow fever at private houses, only deaths being reported. Para has been declared infected with yellow fever and smallpox.

Respectfully,

JAS. SANDERSON,  
*Clerk Quarantine Board.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

### BRAZIL.

*Reports from Bahia.*

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *January 8, 1902.*

SIR: I have to inform you that interments for the following causes were made in the cemeteries of this city for the week ended January 4,